

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 82.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2065.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. M. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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from the other Islands faithfully
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Engines, Gas, Pot and Alum Sts.
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IS WAR IN SAMOA

AMERICAN and British Officers Killed

LIEUT. LANSDALE A VICTIM

Rebellious Natives Ambush the
Combine Forces—Official
Report Made.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.—Dis-
patches received here from Apia, Sa-
moa, dated April 1, say that a party of
105 American and British sailors
were forced to retreat to the beach
after having been caught in an am-
bush on a German plantation on that
date. The expedition was led by Lieu-
tenant Freeman of the British third-
class cruiser *Tauranga*. Lieutenant
Freeman and Lieutenant P. L. Lan-
dale of the United States cruiser *Philadel-
phia*, with Ensign J. R. Monaghan,
also of the United States cruiser *Philadel-
phia*, were left dead on the field.
Ensign Monaghan remained to assist
Lieutenant Lansdale and was shot
while retreating.

Two British and two American sailors
were also killed. The natives engaged were sons of
Matasila's warriors. They severed the
heads of the British and American
officers killed from the bodies. Priests
of the French mission afterwards
brought the heads into Apia.

The manager of the German plan-
tation has been arrested and detained
on board the *Tauranga* on affidavits
declaring that he was seen urging the
rebels to fight.

In a previous engagement twenty-
seven of Matasila's warriors were killed
and there were no casualties among
the European forces.

It is estimated that about 800 war-
riors attacked the Anglo-American
party.

AUCKLAND, April 12.—Dispatches
from Samoa give further particulars
of the late tragic collision in Sa-
moa as follows:

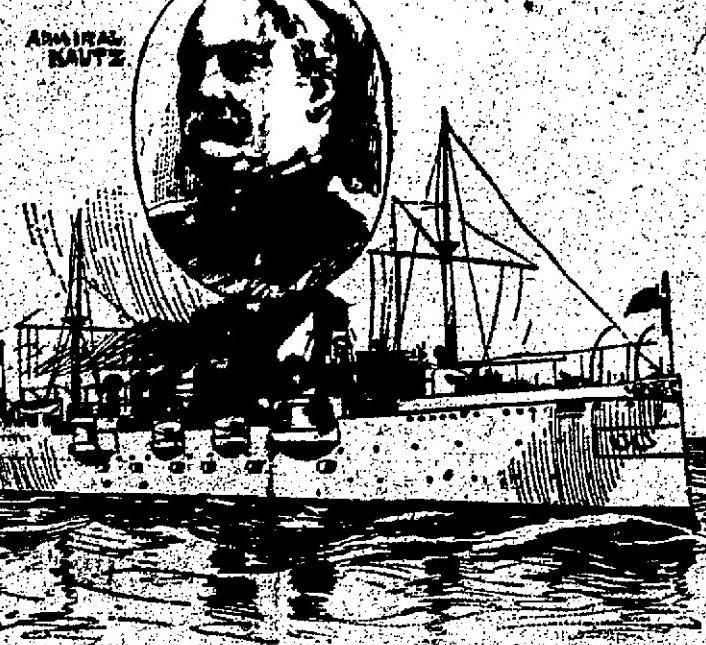
On April 1 a force of 214 British and
Americans and 150 friendlies were sur-
prised in ambush at the German plan-
tation of Vaisalo. The rebel force
opened fire on the rear, left flank and
front of the Anglo-American force.
The friendlies bolted but the marines
and bluejackets stood their ground
splendidly. Americans and British fir-
ing shoulder to shoulder. The Colt
automatic gun with the landing party
became jammed and the Americans
and British were practically at the
mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was
sounded three times before the marines
and bluejackets retired.

Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, first
Lieutenant of the *Tauranga*, who was
in command of the allied force, was
shot through the heart. Lieutenant
Philip Van Horn, U. S. N. S., had his leg
shattered while endeavoring to fit the
jammed gun. Seaman Hunt of the
British ship *Porpoise* remained with
Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over
the head and knocked senseless. The
bluejacket reviled as the natives were
cutting off his right ear, and were
turning him over in order to cut off
his left ear. At this juncture a shell
from the British cruiser *Royalist* burst
on the battlefield, scaring the rebels,
and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the
beach, although severely stabbed in
one foot. The same night the friendlies
found the bodies of all the officers,
headless. The bodies were buried with
all honors at Mulinuu on Easter Sun-
day. Their heads were subsequently
brought in by some French priests and
the graves were reopened and the
heads buried with the bodies.

AUCKLAND, April 12.—The fol-
lowing dispatch from Admiral Kautz
has been received:

"Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—Secre-
tary of War, Washington: On April
1st, while the combined forces of the
United States and British under Lieu-
tenant Freeman of the British navy,
were entering Apia they were ambushed.
I deeply regret to announce the
death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale,
Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain
James Butler and Ordinary Seaman
Jedid, and also that five men were
wounded who belong to the Philadel-
phia. The British loss in killed was
two men and Lieutenant Freeman."

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12, 9 A. M.—
Further advice from Apia, Samoa
say that on the arrival of the British
Cruiser *Tauranga* at Apia the British
and American Commissions had a
conference to fix Matasila's boundaries
and that the French priests also had
a conference with the British.
The British were disengaged and
bridges and roads were barricaded.
On March 14 the country was visited by
Mauriari and his people and a
war party were sent against them.
The friendly Samoans also attacked
the enemy during the latter's retreat
and several rebels were killed or
wounded. The "friendly" carried one
head through Apia, which made Captain
Stuart so furious that he went to



A HEARTY SECOND

Chief Engineer Hunt Supports Mr. Landers

MANY IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

People Lured to Sleep in Fenced
Security—Equipment Needed—
Would be Cheap in the End.

"Every statement that Mr. Landers
makes in his article in the Advertiser
regarding necessary innovations in the
fire department is correct," said Chief
Engineer Hunt yesterday afternoon.

"This is a most vital question and
should receive immediate attention.

Owing to the fact that there have not
been any large fires in Honolulu for
years people have allowed themselves

to think that this freedom from a con-
flagration will be perpetual. But unless

more protection is obtained, the time
will undoubtedly come when they will

be rudely awakened from this idea. It

is the history of every city that some

day there comes a conflagration which

involves the loss of a vast amount of

property and generally of human life.

To be ready when it comes is a city's

occupation in about a month. There
will be an engine and a hose wagon
out there.

"The quicker the people awake to the
fact that a more thorough equipment
is necessary the better will be. The
expense of putting in the improvements
mentioned would be a small matter
compared to the loss which would result
from a large fire. This whole subject
deserves immediate attention."

SEWERAGE MATERIAL BIDS.

Bids were opened yesterday after-
noon for the material to be used in the
sewerage construction. The number of
bids was very large, about two hours
being consumed in going through them
all. They came from New York, Boston,
Chicago, London, San Francisco and
other cities. Honolulu was well
represented. They have been placed
in the hands of Superintendent Row-
ell and Rudolph Herling, the engineer,
and it will be a few days before it will
be decided where the contract goes.

LABOR QUESTION.

Important Washington Advice on
the Subject.

From advice received in this city
by the last steamer it is learned that
the old situation in regard to the la-
bor permits is to be continued. The
Hawaiian Government is given full
authority to continue and to assist in
the importation of Japanese for labor
purposes.

In this way the labor question which
has received considerable attention
during the past month is put in a new
light. The old system is so continued
and the question that was under dis-
cussion is dismissed.

The Executive will meet with the
planters in a few days to inform them of
the latest development. Although some
restrictions may be proposed, the applica-
tions for permits for laborers in the
new plantations will doubtless be ap-
proved. Plans will be pro-
mulgated with a view of gradually
sharping the conditions on the islands
to the American labor restrictions
which will come in the future.

The Resident Gentleman.

James Caypless, the Seattle attorney
who settled here on the first visit
of the S. S. City of Columbia, has been
retained to look after the claims of
Mrs. H. W. Wilcox and Mrs. F. S.
Pratt to crown lands. Mr. Caypless
has been working six months on the
case already and it is reported that
he and Robert Wilcox will go to Wash-
ington on the business, though the at-
torney will say nothing about the
trip. Mr. Caypless says he is con-
vinced that his clients are in the
matter.

Getting Under Way.

The Australis carried orders for
two large engines and fifteen miles of
rail to be used by the Hilo railroad.
The promoters wisely decided that the
track should be broad gauge. The
engines are to be larger than those
which were recently received by the
O. R. & L. Co. It is probable that the
cars will be made here, as the ex-
cellent work lately turned out by the
O. R. & L. Co. has proved what can be
done. The iron work of the cars will
be shipped from the States.

"The Man With the Hoe."

In a note to an attache of this paper
Edwin Markham, the California poet
whose "Man With the Hoe" started
the world, says:

"I am gratified to learn that there is
in this world a large body of earnest
men who are quick to respond to all
questions of justice and humanity.
These men are the hope of social pro-
gress. They are the sea-wall against
the tides of anarchy and disorder. I
wish you all prosperity in all your
ways."

To be Tried for Murder.

The six Kaukau Japanese charged
with the murder of Yee Ling were
committed yesterday morning. This
ended the murder proceedings, the
Japs having been committed on three
distinct charges. The case of the riot-
ers will come up next Monday and will
probably be finished in a couple of
days.

Another Business Block.

This is a mention of a 1500 enter-
prise. The site is the McIntyre prop-
erty store corner, Fort and King
streets. The location is a novel element
for a new modern building and the
ground is to be so occupied. There is
contemplated a three-story building.
It will be of artistic architecture and
good material. Mr. McIntyre says that
building will be sold back next year.

SENATOR TAHAR IDEA.

DENVER, April 10.—Horace A. Tabor, the master of this city at the
United States Senator died at 8
o'clock this evening of kidney
complication. He had been unconscious
since Saturday morning, and death came painlessly.

Five Committed.

Five of the Kaukau Japanese have
been committed for the murder of Choo
Pung Wing. They are Ibara, Yamane,
Mankichi, Danijo and Fujimoto. They,
together with Mansaburo, will also be
tried for the murder of Yee Ling.
It is not expected that all the
cases of the Kaukau riot will be fin-
ished before next week.

A Labor Conference.

There was a meeting again yesterday
on immigration topics between the
men of the Government and prominent
representatives of the planting inter-
est. No final conclusions were reached,
but progress in the direction of pre-
paring the way to insure a plentiful
supply of labor was made.

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WANT MORE MEN

An Army of 50,000 Required for
the Philippines.

NATIVES ARE DETERMINED

Against the American Forces
Greatly—Minnesota—Oregon
—The Fighting.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the World from Manila says: "General Lawton has taken the towns of Lumban and Pagsajan. The rebels made a stand at Lumban, but were dislodged with heavy loss. They had blocked the river and the gunboat Laguna de Bay had to fire at long range. Fifty rebels were taken prisoners. The Americans lost no men in taking Lumban. They captured six small steamers and several caecos."

While it is probable that there is an end to big engagements in the Philippines between the Americans and the Filipinos, the war is not at an end by any means. It is the universal opinion among Army men here that it will require the presence of 50,000 American troops to occupy the territory that has been taken and to keep open communication among the islands.

General Lawton's advance promises to meet the harassing resistance. Trenches are built by the enemy from town to town. On all sides the rebels are in rapid communication by means of signal fires. They avoid being caught in a trap and are quick to harass the flank. Since the 25th the enemy's losses have not been more than double ours. Our kindness to the rebel wounded and prisoners does not sway their dogged enmity. Only a small portion of the population of the month have returned to their homes. Only the diseased and aged remained in Santa Cruz. Aguirre is reported to be in San Fernando and is still in absolute charge of the defenses of the new capital and of Calumpit.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the Sun from Manila, dated April 11, 5:25 P. M., says: A large force of insurgents from the eastern foothills made an attack early this morning upon the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, which was guarding the railroad in the vicinity of Bacau, and the fighting soon became general between Mariano and Guiguinto. General Wheaton came down from Malabac with re-enforcements as soon as possible and an armored railway train was also brought into requisition, with the result that the rebels were routed and put to flight.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded are estimated at over fifty. The losses of the Americans were three killed and fifteen wounded. Previous to the insurgent attack the telegraph wires had been cut by non-combatants, Filipinos pretending to be friendly, and this considerably hampered the Americans in communicating with Malabac for re-enforcements.

Last night five men of the Second Oregon Infantry, who were patrolling the railroad near Malabac, were ambushed by insurgents and two of them were killed and the other three wounded.

MANILA, April 11, 5:50 P. M.—It is supposed that many of the rebels who attacked General MacArthur's line of communication and who were repulsed by the troops commanded by General Wheaton were natives who entered the region in the guise of friendliness. They had secretly secured arms in several places and fired on the Americans from the bushes at so close a range that they could be heard talking. One of the Filipinos yelled in English: "We will give you — Americans enough of this before we are through!"

The rebels undermined the railroad at Mariano and unspiked the rails in an effort to wreck the train, while the railroad gang participated in the fight. The work of the rebels was discovered and repaired before a train arrived. General Wheaton is preparing to punish the Filipinos.

The military gunboat Oeste has brought thirty-two rebel wounded, one Filipino and six wounded Americans to the hospital. It is now known that ninety-three insurgents were killed during the capture of Santa Cruz.

IS WELL PLEASED.

Edward Pollitz Speaks of Plantations Here.

The following interview with Edward Pollitz shortly after his return from his recent trip to this city is taken from the Chronicle of the 8th:

Edward Pollitz, the stockbroker, returned yesterday from Honolulu on the Mariposa. This is his third trip to the islands within a year, during which he obtained a thorough knowledge of the island industries and more particularly as to the sugar plantations, in which he is very extensively interested. He left San Francisco on March 4th, making this third journey mainly in the interest of Eastern and European capitalists, who desired full information about the sugar industry, with a view of investing in plantations.

Mr. Pollitz said when seen at his home, that the improvements on the islands since his last visit, three months ago, surpassed his most sanguine expectation, and he ascribes much of these improvements to the introduction of scientific methods in testing the soil by experienced chemists, the proper application of fertilizers and timely and proper irrigation, which had been rather crude for

merry. "The sugar yield," he said, "will be from 20 to 30 per cent greater than was estimated. The Ewa plantation expected to harvest 18,000 tons, but will have 22,000, and is crushing now 800 tons of cane a day, yielding 140 tons of sugar. The same conditions prevail on all other plantations. The copious rains of the season have made the producing capacity of the soil greater than was ever known and have insured abundant crops for the coming season."

Sugar Letter.

April 12, 1899.
Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sirs:—Our last advices were by the Australia. Since then centrifugals have taken a further advance, as you will note by the following sales:

April 5th, 2100 tons, C. & F. 4.51

April 6th, 1100 tons to arrive 4.50

April 8th, 250 tons, C. & F. 4.51

April 7th and 8th, no sales.

April 10th, 1500 tons, to arrive ... 4.9-16

April 11th, no sales.

Granulated in N. Y. has been advanced to 5.00 cents.

Beets are firm at 16-7 1-2, the quotation of 10th inst. Since then there has been no change.

A. S. R. Co.'s Stock.—Following are closing quotations on dates given:

Common Preferred.

April 5th 163 1/2

April 6th 162 1/2

April 7th 159 1/2

April 8th 158 1/2

April 10th 156 1/2

April 11th 163

163 1/2

GOMEZ CHARGED**Cuban General Was Accused of Many Offenses.****Say That He Did Not Fight and Was Constantly Running Away.**

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the Sun from Havana says: The newspaper 'El Reconvenido,' which has made a number of violent attacks on Gen. Gomez, today prints a letter dated March 17, 1898, and signed by Jose Aleman, ex-Secretary of War of the Cuban Republic. The letter is addressed to Gen. Calixto Garcia and is full of charges against Gen. Gomez, who is accused by the writer of murder, robbery and treachery. Aleman said that Gen. Gomez did not fight but was constantly running away before the Spaniards, that the army was demoralized, and that many of the Cuban troops had surrendered. He added that the attitude of the Commander-in-Chief was despicable and ridiculous, and he asked Gen. Garcia to support him against Gen. Gomez because Gen. Garcia was fighting and had the moral authority to compel Gen. Gomez to do his duty.

The publication of the letter has caused a great sensation. Senor Aleman, who is at Santa Clara, was asked if he had written the letter and he replied that he had.

S. S. Starbuck.

Captain Friole of the Peru from Panama in San Francisco April 5th reports the steamer Starbuck in a good position on the beach when he last saw her. She had a big hole in her bottom, caused by striking an uncharted rock some four miles out from the shore. Nothing but Captain Brugiere's promptness in beaching her saved her from foundering. She is expected to reach Panama any day.

Makaweli Deal.

The Makaweli deal has at last been completed. A controlling interest in the stock has passed into the hands of people abroad. The price paid was \$225 a share.

Makaweli is capitalized at \$2,000,000 of which \$1,400,000 is paid up, being \$70 on the shares of \$100 each. It is said that one result of the deal will be that the stock will be declared paid up and divided into \$20 shares.

BRUTUS FOR SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Government is determined to maintain a strong force at Samoa. The collier Brutus will go to Apia and remain until the collier Scindia arrives, and the collier Abarenda will soon leave for Pago Pago, where she will act as guardship. The colliers will be armed and carry good forces of men.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY COMPANY.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 8.—The Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry, 1400 strong, stationed here, will leave Monday, April 10th, on special train for San Francisco, whence they will proceed to Manila.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and also household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity. H. W. G. Philpin, Editor Red Oak Herald, for sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

MASONS TO MASS Just Received,

By Brig. W. G. Irwin

A LARGE LOT OF**Sound, Draught Horses,**

SUITABLE FOR DRAYING OR HEAVY WORK.

Also a small shipment of

Young, Strong Mules,

Suitable For Plantation Work.

Have a Few Choice Bred Cows

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GUS. SCHUMAN,

FORT STREET.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?**WHATSOEVER YOU WANT**

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width.

It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give.

We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00.

Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars**TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND****Smokers' Articles.****Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.****Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.**

G. N. WILCOX, President.

J. F. HACKELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FEETLIZER,

BALTS., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

D. W. AVENDAÑO, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT**JEWEL****STOVES**

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MEDIUM JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
AND HEALER.

BEWAREANTED TO CLEAB THE BLOOD FROM
ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, PRINCING.

FOR SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASES, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, &c.

FOR CURE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURE MATTER.

FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PAIN.

IT IS ALSO USEFUL IN THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.

AS THIS MIXTURE IS PREPARED IN THE
WORST STATE OF DECAY, IT IS SOFT, DELICATE, CONSISTENT OF EITHER SEX, THE PROPRIETORS SOLICIT SUBJECTS TO GIVE IT A TRIAL TO TEST ITS VALUE.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2x.
3d. each, and in cans containing six times the quantity, ill-sufficient to effect a permanent cure, but sufficient to obtain a temporary relief.

BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Proprietors, Lincoln, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—

"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WATER AND FIRE

Veteran Insurance Man on the Local Equipment.

MAIN SYSTEM ALL RIGHT

Town Standard in One Respect—Necessity for Improving Fire Department—The Rates.

The presence in Honolulu of Mr. Wm. J. Landers, of San Francisco, who has for many years been a recognized authority on the question of large city fire protection and who is the resident manager on the coast of the Imperial Insurance Co. and of the Lion Fire Insurance Co., enables the Advertiser to present its readers with the following expression of his views in the very important question of the safety of Honolulu as regards fire department, water supply, construction of buildings and defects in the same. The companies managed by Mr. Landers have been represented in Honolulu for many years by Mr. Bruce Cartwright, and before him by his father, the late A. J. Cartwright, and by Mr. William R. Castle.

The protection of Honolulu from a sweeping fire is of the highest importance alike to property owners and fire underwriters.

A full investigation of the main features essential to the safety of any city develops the presence in Honolulu of an ample water supply and distributing system of water mains, sufficient for the present size of the city and its prospective growth, for some years at least. The 12-inch main now being laid and the changes taking place in the displacement of small mains by larger ones up to 8 inches, places Honolulu in the front rank as to water-supply and size of mains, also the changes going on as to the hydrants challenge full approval. Indeed it was a pleasure to examine the routes and distribution of mains and hydrants in the company of Mr. Andrew Brown, superintendent of water works, and to recognize that in his work the city is building better than the great bulk of the people have any idea of. The value of the services now being rendered cannot be overestimated. Honolulu, so far as the question of water supply and the distribution thereof for fire protection purposes, comes under the head of what is known as a "fully protected" or "standard city."

When it comes to the question of fire department or means of utilizing the water supply and fire equipment to cope with fire, Honolulu falls abruptly into the position of a "Third Class town." It has the skeleton or nucleus of a fully paid department, and service, but here the comparison ends. The principal defects and urgent needs are as follows:

First, an extension hook and ladder truck, with crew.

Second, Auxiliary Heaters on the engines in use.

Third, A fire alarm telegraph system.

Fourth, Extra or service men to man the steamers in use.

Fifth, An extra pair of horses.

Sixth, A light steamer for the hill or dwelling section.

Seventh, A separation of the department service, so that the city is not left at the mercy of the possible secretary and fire.

These changes and additions will not make an ideal department, but simply bring Honolulu into line with most cities of its importance in America.

It is said that the money to purchase a truck has been appropriated and is available at the present time. Surely the property owners ought to know where the fault lies before a fire comes along and raises the question. Auxiliary heaters are said to have been in use several years ago, under the volunteer department system, but as the heating was poorly attended to they fell into disuse. When a fire comes on in Chinatown or in any one of the stores where values are concentrated, the spectacle of an engine or two doing nothing while steam is being raised will excite consternation in short order.

A fire alarm telegraph system is invaluable in any city, and will save its probable cost in a year or two. The other features to which attention is drawn in order as to numbers are very necessary and do not need more than this mere mention to draw the support of any well thinking man.

The construction of buildings in this city and the widening of the more important streets needs aggressive action. In the first place it is to be observed that iron grates are common in sidewalks and without rigidly enforced regulations as to the care of the premises beneath. These grates receive all sorts of light street rubbish and frequently the spaces are used to locate store houses and inflammatory rubbish. It can be seen the distance away of an unlighted cigar cigarette or cigar to start what the trained fireman dreads that is a fire and the smoke leaving from beneath parts of a building or house. Either the police department or the fire chief should be given charge of these grates in the interest of the public, and the chief of the fire department should be made responsible for the enforcement of the laws as to the removal of the trash as a whole. He should be the responsible for requiring that the persons in charge of these grates in passing a watchful eye under the name and by keeping the contents frequently and regularly kept the space beneath free and clear, or the use of the street for the grating should be withheld and the present grates removed. The same authority should be an authority to stamp the

THAT NEW BANK

Col. Macfarlane Returns with Full Authority.

"First American" to Be Launched Without Delay—Savings Loan and Trust.

The new bank for Honolulu is assured. Col. Macfarlane returned yesterday by the Nippon Maru with all the necessary authority for immediate organization. A charter from the Hawaiian Government will be applied for at once.

The new institution will be called the First American Bank of Hawaii. The authority which Col. Macfarlane brings comes from the Seligmans of New York and Perry S. Heath, first assistant Postmaster-General, and the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco. The bank will be capitalized at \$1,000,000 with the privilege of increasing to \$5,000,000. Of the original capitalization \$500,000 will be called in at once. One-half of this has been allotted to Honolulu. The remainder will be loaned over-subscribed abroad.

The Savings and Trust Company is to form an adjunct to the bank property, to be organized separately and capitalized at \$500,000. It will be carried on in a similar manner to like organizations in the East, doing a regular savings bank and trust company business, and banking money.

Later the bank will be merged into the First National of the Hawaiian Islands. It will then be equivalent to a sub-treasury of the United States, acting as government agent and depository for the revenues of the Islands. It is intended to run the institution on strictly American lines.

It may be wondered why the promoters selected the name they did, as it was understood that it would be The First National from the beginning. The following extracts from a letter written by Perry S. Heath to P. N. Lathenthal explain the matter:

"It was thought best by Secretary Gage that the bank organize for the present until Congress convenes as the First American Bank of Hawaii, under Hawaiian law and the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint the bank the fiscal agents of the United States Government."

AN ALOHA.

Letter of Warm Appreciation from an Engineer.

HONOLULU, H. I., April 13, 1899.
It gives me great pleasure to announce on behalf of the Battalion of Engineers lately stationed at Waikiki, our thanks and appreciation for the kind treatment and hospitality shown to our members during our stay while in the service of the U. S. Government.

Ever since the day we landed, the 17th day of August, 1898, the most friendly feelings have been shown towards us, invitations have been quite numerous during our whistlers to attend dinners, social gatherings, etc.

And in general, we have never before witnessed such interest as the people of these Islands have taken towards us. It has not only been with us, but other troops passing through here have received due consideration.

Subsequent to our arrival some of the boys contracted diphtheria. Here is where the ladies worked heroically to supply the sick with delicacies, comfort and good advice. Continued thanks is extended for our repast, on Thanksgiving Day, all due to the thoughtful ladies. We do not know how to return the favors only in this simple acknowledgment of our appreciation. Many of us expect to return shortly however, and make our future home amongst you, while those who drift to other places will always remember the Hawaiian Islands, with a great Metropolis, as a country containing the wealth, the resources, the brave men, the fair ladies, the patriotism and the energy, to surprise the civilized world.

Once more we thank you all for your kindness and though we might feel happy that a change is taking place, we feel equally as sorry. Maybe we might not meet again, but we will always remember that land so distant and secluded from the mainland.

SERGT. J. E. ELLSWORTH,
Co. L, U. S. V. Engineers.

A Nephew Here.

Lieutenant Lamond of the Philadelphia, who recently lost his life in an ambuscade in Samoa, had many friends in Honolulu. Probably none will mourn his untimely death more sincerely than a favorite nephew, Philip Lamond, who arrived from Boston two weeks ago and is now residing in the city in the employ of Castle & Cooke. He was looking forward with pleasure to meeting his uncle at an early day, when the ship comes north again.

HONEY MOON INTERRUPTED.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, of New York, the new German president of the Municipal Council of Apia, Samoan Islands, passed through Chicago last night in a private car en route to San Francisco.



METHODS OF MILITARY SIGNALING.

Continental Europe is constantly experimenting in methods of military signaling. Improvements on old systems or entirely new ideas are snapped up on first sight. The illustration shows the wigwagging system, used by France, by which letters are made in accordance with the Morse alphabet. Two flags represent a dash, one flag a dot. Lanterns are used instead of flags at night. Wigwagging is also employed as a method of signaling by the military authorities of the United States.

END OF A CAPTAIN

E. A. Von Schmidt Kills His Wife and Himself.

Man Formerly Lived in Hawaii—An Adventurous Career—The Tragedy.

Capt. E. A. Von Schmidt, who is well known on these Islands, killed his wife and then himself a few days ago. The tragedy happened in Oakland. For some time he had been having trouble with his wife and a divorce was granted her a month ago. On the day of the murder and suicide Von Schmidt had gone to the home of his former wife in order that he might visit with the children, who had been given into the custody of the mother.

Von Schmidt lived in Honolulu and other places on the Islands for a number of years. He married an island girl, while here, from whom he afterwards obtained a divorce.

We refer to our

The best at the lowest price at HOPPÉ.

AWNINGS

There is no place in the world where Awnings are as much needed as in Honolulu. As far as we can see for no other reason than that most people think they have to send to the Coast for them. This is a wrong impression. We make

Awnings

All Sizes. All Colors. All Prices.

Try and consider the great advantage of Awnings. They regulate the light, make a room more comfortable and cooler and in all give the home a cozy appearance. If you intend getting Awnings for the summer, call and get our figures.

RUINED—By a lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits, or better known as a moth. Small as they are they get into your best clothes and all because you neglect buying the very thing that will not only keep them out, but is at the same time an ornament to any home.

We refer to our

Ladies' Wardrobe Boxes.

These are upholstered, making a HANDSOME SETTEE.

Call and see them.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica.
Carlsbad.
Bohemian.
Daulton Fancy.
Wedgewood.

(In white and blue,
white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs.

B & H ART LAMPS.

American and European

Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.



"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service.

"UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 21, 1889.

NO CANDIDATES.

The San Francisco Call recently published an interview between one of its reporters and Mr. Sewall. He was asked about his own and Mr. Dole's position as candidates for the office of Governor, whenever it should be created. Mr. Sewall said, if the report is correct: "I really did not know that either of us were after it."

If Mr. Sewall did not know that he was after the Governorship of this Territory, his conduct presents a strange case of somnambulism. He certainly obtained a political machine, with all the latest improvements on it, and it was operated. And he certainly chose an organ, although it was a "Hawain's choice." It was the best he could do, as the goat said when he chewed up tin cans for his supper. He created the order of Coon-Cats, and de-mounced Dole as a coward, after President McKinley had thanked him for the offer of Hawaii in the neutrality affair.

If this report in the Call is correct he did all this unconsciously, and a condition of somnambulism alone will account for his ignorance of his own conduct.

When those who support him as a candidate understand, from this report, that they have been the victims of the innocent acts of one who walked in his sleep, and upon awakening did not know that he had been a candidate, they surely must feel that they have been imposed upon, or "played for fools" by a ghost. They have expended much time and energy, however valueless, and some cheap partisan literature in pushing the fortunes of a somnambulist. And now they are told that the one for whom they had lavishly expended their mites knew nothing of the sacrifice.

Mr. Sewall's statement must be rather depressing to his organ as it has taken much pride in the fact that Mr. Sewall has declared himself to be a candidate in a "manly fashion," while Mr. Dole is mean enough to keep disgracefully silent.

Perhaps Mr. Sewall's remark indicates a rapture in the relations of the Coon-Cats. The failure of the organ to organize the Republican party in these Islands may have convinced him that his contract for its support is not a profitable venture.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY IN DOUBT.

The admirable and great qualities of President McKinley are shown in his reply to one of the commissioners appointed by him to examine the condition of the Philippine Islands. This commissioner addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President, it is only right that we should understand each other frankly. If you have offered this appointment to me under the impression that I look with favor upon our acquisition of the Philippines, you have made a mistake. I am absolutely opposed to expansion."

"That makes no difference," answered the President, "I chose you because I have great confidence in your practical judgment. If, when you have looked the ground all over, you still feel of the same mind, I want you to say so."

"Then you want our advice even on the fundamental question of the retention of the Philippines?"

"Yes. It is a question on which my own opinion is still unsettled."

It is the irreconcilable expansionists that worry the President. They know little of the burden of responsibility because they have never been trusted to bear it. In one breath they demand that the President obey the will of the people. In the next breath, they ask why don't the President have a policy? When the President searches for light, they shout: "He has light enough."

Every wild expansionist thinks that every other man in the land ought to think as he himself thinks. These impudent ones charge the President with drifting about in search of a policy. On the other hand, the President sees that the people are drifting about because 15,000,000 of voters cannot make up their minds in a day, nor with any more unanimity than they can agree upon the prominent political issues on which they are divided. There is not a corner grocery store in the land in which men do not sit, of an evening, and dictate policies to the President, just as poor men and curb-stone brokers tell the rich men how to make money. But it takes time for the voices of the thousands of corner groceries, and the voices from the great mansions, as well as from the hotels, and the farms, to reach the White House. And when they do reach it they are in confusion, the President must find out what they really mean.

Besides, a Republican Congress always

the President in the face by cutting off 3000 sailors for the ships, and it fails to give him the army he asked for. Besides this, he finds, after six months of recruiting, his regular army is still short of men to the number of 3000, in spite of the fact that the regulars do the best fighting and are the best cared for. And while the regular army is not filled, the application for the positions of officers in the new volunteer regiments are five times as many as there are places to be filled.

So the President wisely drifts and studies the situation, and as he said to his friends, walks the floor in impatient waiting for the final voice of the people.

The President's attitude illustrates the best evolution of democratic government. The history of his time will be that he executed the will of the people, rather than his own will, so far as he could ascertain what it was.

TWO WARS.

The war in Samoa and the war in the Philippines admirably illustrate the inability of the individual or the nation to fix the mind's eye closely upon two distinct objects at the same moment.

The singular spectacle, so rare in history, of the English and the Americans standing shoulder to shoulder in a fight with semi-savages would create intense excitement throughout the land, if the war in the Philippines did not exist and involve larger issues and more lives.

The British take such affairs as the Samoan war as a common-day experience, because, it is said, that every day in the year brings war to the British Empire, and sorrow to some British home.

But the unexpected has happened. The union of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should have taken place in some grand and impressive proceeding before the whole world, in perhaps some great war with powerful nations united to crush the Anglo-Saxons. But instead of an impressive spectacle, the union of the races is celebrated by jointly thrashing some savages near Apia. But the spirit of union existed.

There cannot be in this war upon savages any disposition to insult Germany indirectly. Nor will Germany depart from her agreements with England and America regarding Samoan matters.

She has been placed in an embarrassing position by her representatives, but the very prompt way in which her government agreed to the forming of a commission for an investigation and settlement of the matter shows her determination to avoid friction.

The day has passed when a nation takes the position that it will stand by its representative, right or wrong.

Even the British, who in their colonial operations have almost invariably sustained their own representatives abroad, do not now allow false pride to involve them in unnecessary trouble.

The Samoan matter becomes an interesting event to be recorded in the new chapter of the history of the Pacific ocean.

SMUGGLING.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently, in construing the laws which prohibit smuggling, declared the "mere acts of concealment of merchandise on entering the waters of the United States, however prepared they may be, and however cogently they may indicate an intention of thereafter smuggling or clandestinely introducing, at best are but steps or attempts, not alone in themselves constituting smuggling."

If the Federal laws were generally in force here and the importation of opium was forbidden, it appears that a smuggler of that drug would not be open to any charge of crime, even if the Customs officials knew of the fact that he possessed it in his trunk. The crime would not be complete until he had taken steps to put it on shore.

But the Hawaiian laws forbid the possession of the drug, so that the crime of smuggling is complete if possession is proved.

Under the laws regulating the importation of the baggage of passengers, the outcry against the inconvenience, discomfort, and hardships inflicted upon passengers arriving at the port of New York, by the Customs inspectors, has resulted in a new order by the Treasury department declaring that the omission by a passenger to include in the list of articles submitted to the inspectors for examination, any dutiable articles, should not be taken as evidence of an intent to smuggle. The fear of being charged with this offense has for many years made the incoming passengers an unhappy lot, because they did propose to smuggle articles, but did not wish to be caught in the act. The new regulation permits a passenger to make the effort, but if he is caught, he merely pays the duty and the charge of smuggling is suspended.

IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES.

The organization and promotion of stock companies in the iron and steel industries on the Mainland, has become a craze, because the earnings of the plants have been so large during the last year. The Iron Age says of them:

"To a greater or less extent the promoters have succeeded in transferring to the general public holdings which capitalists were glad to part with who had been long identified with iron and steel manufacture. In itself there is something suspicious in such eagerness to sell, although it is only fair to state that *trusts* have in some consolidations got every additional dollar they could raise into the scheme. Yet it is a fact that to a considerable extent the outside investor and speculator has seized quite easily property which men of long experience in the industry were prompt to sell, at the price, when the opportunity offered. Confident investors and a sanguine public have thus become partners."

"It may serve a good purpose to study the question on what grounds the 'outside' has plunged so suddenly and so deeply into a business with which few are thoroughly familiar. We believe that the principal reason is that business men and financiers generally have become thoroughly convinced that the American iron industry, on the eve of a period of unusual prosperity, and that American iron-masters can now command a large share of the world's business, a share which will grow with every year. In fact, the future is being discounted, and we are now capitalizing our supremacy. Let it be acknowledged that some, if not all consolidations, are over-capitalized, what difference does it make if our resources, our skill, and our energy will enable us to earn good money on the valuations established? That is the argument, and it may as well be acknowledged that there is some strength in such a plea. If one product or one country has special advantages and can market at a lower figure than others, then that advantage represents an assured profit, so long as these conditions last. Capital issued to represent that profit may be regarded as invested under more favorable circumstances than is usual with risky industrials."

"While this principle may be accepted as correct, very wide differences may exist as to the degree of its application. In that respect the general conviction in the iron trade is that however present values may be justified by present earnings and by the chances of a large income in the near future, they are in many cases far above the earning capacity in the many lean years which in the iron trade drag down the records of the few good ones. In other words, in the series of recent consolidations in the iron and allied trades there are enterprises good, bad and indifferent. Those in the trade are even more discriminating, but it will take a much longer time before the general public will learn to pick out those which are too heavily loaded to stand the stress of bad times."

The knowing ones in the iron trade realize the difference between the lean and the fat years. The public are taking their stocks on the theory that all years are fat. The history of the iron trade shows a large number of lean years, in spite of the fact that the making of iron does not depend upon rainfall, and its production is under an absolute control. It was said in 1873, by the iron men, that there were 470 iron furnaces in the country, while 200 of them could supply the demand for pig iron. The furnaces remained idle, and the workmen scattered. Twice since 1873 has there been a similar experience in this trade.

The difference between the iron and sugar industries is that the iron producers quickly glut the market while the sugar producers do not. There often come periods in the iron trade when iron cannot be sold at cost. There rarely comes a period in the sugar trade of the United States when sugar cannot be sold at some profit.

But the promoters of the iron and steel corporations show that the "crowd" has stamped "on a bull movement, and nothing can hold it back."

A CORRECT VIEW.

The Government takes this position, it is now understood, in the matter of alien immigration: That the Act of Annexation terminated the relations of Hawaii with all foreign countries, and either repealed or nullified our municipal legislation on the subject.

The Act also extended the present treaties of all foreign States to these Islands which at once placed the matter of immigration in the hands of the Federal Government in Washington, and did not leave such a vital matter in the hands of the local authorities.

Even if this interpretation of the law

purely legal standpoint, the action of the Government is practically leaving the matter to the disposition of the Federal authorities, who are directed by the Federal laws, is wise and polite.

There can be no complaint in the States against the local authorities, if the Federal laws are followed by the planters.

Of course the enemies of the Government will expose the inconsistency of the Government in insisting on enforcing our municipal laws last December, and at this time changing its views. But judges are constantly reversing their own decisions, on better understandings, and statesmen change their policies. He was the courageous and consistent man who declared that he could eat six dozen hard boiled eggs at one meal, and in order to be consistent, did eat them, and immediately furnished the corpse for a funeral.

It is the sovereign power in Washington that must settle the questions about alien immigration, and it is for this reason that the Government now takes this view of the matter.

EDUCATE YOUNG MEN FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A resident has been stated by a correspondent on the Mainland whether or not young men, well trained in the cultivation of sugar cane and the making of sugar, could be obtained for employment on the sugar plantations of Cuba.

This inquiry is made, because the reputation of our planters, for unscrupulous means, in the production of sugar, is excellent. But the inquiry suggests the growing importance of the sugar industry, and the increasing need of able and well-trained men for the management of the business.

In this direction there must be in the near future excellent chances for young men of these Islands to obtain valuable situations in foreign countries as employees of plantations, provided they are well trained in the science and practice of producing sugar, and there ought to be some organized way of teaching them to become experts in the business.

Why should not instruction for that purpose be obtained in Oahu College?

While the students may be taking a course of general study in this College, they may also take a special course in the sugar branches, under the direction of Dr. Maxwell in the lecture room, and experiment station, and in the field, under the direction of plantation managers.

Even if the instruction, owing to the want of facilities, is not as complete for several years as it should be, it would enable young men to secure positions either here or in other countries.

A great industry like sugar will always eagerly look for able men, as the railway and industrial companies look for them. Whatever may be the political fate of the Philippines and Cuba, it is certain that their resources for the production of sugar will be developed, and men of skill and experience will be found who will develop them.

The British colonies that are struggling with bankruptcy are bluntly told by the wise sugar men that their plantations would be profitable if their managers studied and practiced the best art of sugar making, that the production of only one and one-half tons to the acre on good soil by the managers of British plantations, shows stupendous and almost criminal ignorance of the art of sugar making. Moreover, these colonies have an abundance of cheap, toiled labor, which does not seem to give them much aid.

But there will be a demand in all directions, in the tropical countries, for thoroughly trained men in this business. This place has enough facilities to give young men an excellent education in sugar making, and it should be given on the industrial side of Oahu College.

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The Financial Chronicle (N. Y.) which has the largest circulation of any journal among the banks, bankers, brokers, and investors of the Mainland, says that in January and February, stock companies were organized in the States with an aggregate capital of \$1,100,000,000. It says: "This total seems almost incredible, but the dance goes on day by day, and the American promoters, with whom Hooley is only a pale light, are still maneuvering and combining, drawing in large amounts of new capital, getting out large blocks of stock and cash for themselves, and preparing for the future ruination of thousands upon hundreds of thousands of gullible stockholders. When the end will come no man knows definitely, but that it will come everybody of any foresight realizes perfectly well.

He knows, too, what the end will be when it does come, and whatever can take in his fall during the next few months will be a wise margin."

Probably the "water" in these

purely legal standpoint, the action of the Government is practically leaving the matter to the disposition of the Federal authorities, who are directed by the Federal laws, is wise and polite.

I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicine, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Buckwitz, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicine, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Buckwitz, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

TO COME IN TIME

Club Discussion on the Subject of Cremation.

Investigation of the Subject.

Local Standpoint—Research.

Club Officers Chosen.

There was a very full discussion on the meeting of the Young Men's Research Club at the home of Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Kincaid, last evening. The subject was "Cremation."

Gen. P. Castle was in full possession of the topic, but was kept away by illness, having contracted a severe cold.

In the absence of Mr. Castle, Mr. Cooke, member of the organization made the opening remarks. This address was to the effect of an explanation of the modern crematory, with figures on the cost of both crematory and embalming and considerable data that was received from abroad lately.

Other speakers on the subject were Prof. Scott, Prof. Crayton, A. F. Cook, D. H. Case, B. F. Bassett, Rev. W. M. Kincaid and Mr. A. M. Whiteman. Mr. Whiteman, from Boston and members of his family have been cremated. He read on the subject with attention and was the bearer of a number of interesting statements. He said that in many instances the ashes were simply thrown away instead of being kept.

A disposition was made of the ashes of Lucy Stone, whose body was sent to be cremated in Boston in January.

The latest reports from the New York stock exchange say that the craze for promoting companies for all sorts of purposes reached such a pitch that the banks and money lenders called a halt on general loans. The doubtful stocks at once fell in value, while those with merit in them did not decline. This fact is commented upon by several journals as proof that a good stock does its own talking.

The proper conduct of a journal in times of general speculation, is not free from embarrassment.

The legitimate speculations, or investments with some speculative element in them, do not require advertising or comment as a rule. But there are many facts, such for instance as the statement made by the Financial Chronicle, which tend, if published, to make people more cautious than they would be if they remained uninformed.

The class of operators who mainly trade in stocks feel a personal aversion towards the journals which publish depressing facts. Such publications, it is true, do little good in boom times, but they serve the purpose of good journalism which is to inform the public; whether the public likes it or does not like it.

No speculative movement in stocks has been made on the Mainland, for many years, upon a sounder basis than that of our sugar plantations. The railway properties have been promoted, since the building of tracks began, upon promises only of net earnings and dividends. So many of the sugar plantations make no promises, but show their dividends, and so many other plantations base their estimates of earnings upon what other plantations are now doing, there appears to be a basis of speculative investment of the most unusual character with which there is no parallel on the Mainland.

AWAY FOR HOME

U. S. Volunteer Engineers Got a Rousing Send-off

A FULL CARGO OF LEIS

The Boys Happy Over Their Departure—Expressed Aloha for Honolulu—The Crowd.

Laden with fairest blossoms, and fluttering handkerchiefs and blowing whistles the Engineers, on board the Australia steamed out of the harbor. The Oceanic wharf was the scene of enthusiasm such as has not been witnessed for some time. There was no space but what was crowded, no vantage point that was not taken. On board the steamer all was cheer, but it was all friendly and good natured.

Promptly at 12:30 the ranks were formed ready for marching. Throughout the whole morning a dozen of the Quartermaster wagons had been busy hauling trucks and equipment to the steamer. As the march started from Camp McKinley the Engineers gave a singing cheer of farewell to their eight-months' home and to the men who have relieved them. This was answered with hearty good will by the Artillery.

At the turn of the Waikiki road the installation was met by the Government band, which immediately took the head of the column. As the Engineers neared the city the crowd drew denser. People in carriages, on bicycles and on foot joined the array.

As it swept around King street and started down Fort, what had begun as a simple marching column had become transformed into a gala procession. With colors flying and stirring marches playing, the shouts of greeting mingled with farewells, the battalion passed down Fort to the wharf.

The street was crowded. The windows of the office buildings were filled with people. Every corner was packed with humanity and traffic was at a standstill.

Upon arriving at the wharf the men immediately marched on board and stowed away the arms and whatever baggage they had with them. The people commenced to crowd long before the hour set for the steamer to leave. By 4 o'clock there was very little room left to move around. The band discoursed sweet and stirring music until half past three when as a grand finale they played the Star Spangled Banner, which was cheered to the echo by the soldiers.

The vendors of leis went out of business early. Their stock was exhausted. The appearance of the struggling mass of humanity on board was that of a huge animated flower display. Not a soldier had been forgotten and some were simply covered with the beautiful fragrant wreaths.

In addition to the Engineers the Australia had an especially large list of passengers. These also were the recipients of leis and farewells.

It seemed as if the whole city had friends going away and were determined to get on board. And it appeared that the greater portion had succeeded in their efforts, from the numbers of people that went up the gangplank.

At about a quarter after four the warning gun sounded. The last farewells were spoken and the crowd slowly, inch by inch, left the steamer.

As soon as the "thrill of life" pulsed through the Australia's keel a great shout went up from the soldiers. This was answered by those on the wharf, which immediately became a sea of fluttering handkerchiefs and waving leis. The steamer was perfectly covered with her human freight. Every possible point from which a good view might be obtained was eagerly seized upon.

The steamer swung round and pointed her bow to the mouth of the harbor. Past the wharf she swept, and across the water there came from a bugle, stationed in the rigging, the sweet strains of "Aloha Oe." There was a last round cheer as two soldiers, one on each side of the bugler unfurled two flags. One was the Hawaiian. The other was the Stars and Stripes.

BRAVERY OF TWO FILIPINOS.

Kept Up a Steady Fire on the Americans to Cover a Retreat.

SEATTLE (Wash.)—Several English families spent a very exciting night during one of the earlier engagements at Manila. They were between the lines and could not escape. They gathered in a house with a stone basement and remained unharmed while the bullet holes were riddled through the walls above.

Aira Dix was a private in Company G, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. Before he enlisted he was a prosperous miner in Wilcox county and just before he joined the regiment became Miss Wilson's fiancée.

Miss Wilson graduated recently from Vassar while her sweetheart was on his way to the Philippines.

Yesterday she saw her lover's name

in the list of the killed. Last night when she retired she wrote a note to her father and mother and took a dose of morphine that ended her life.

The young people were to have been married in June.

Only a Spider.

At the Hilo hotel recently a pretty New York girl complained of a "stuffed thing" that she thought was placed as an ornament on the piano. A boy responded and frightened away an enormous spider. The young lady says the spider was the size of a man. It may have been. The explanation was made that the spider in all houses was regarded as friendly, and that even the little lizards were used for their fondness of the mosquito.

Hawaiian Companies at War.

In the suit of the Maui Railroad and Steamship Company against the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company at San Francisco, Superior Judge Dugayard has directed that the latter company show cause on April 14th why it should not be restrained during the pendency of the suit from using or leasing the wharf, engine and lighter at Kalaeloa in the Hawaiian Islands, which are referred to in the complaint.

A GARDEN PARTY**All Vanity Fair at the Home of a Minister.****Beautiful Grounds Decorated—Music—Dancing—Refreshments—A Pretty Function.**

The high favor in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith are held by the society people and the general public of Honolulu was fully attested by the success of the garden party of yesterday afternoon. It was the largest and most notable gathering "Vanity Fair" has known for many months. More than a thousand had been bidden to meet the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith and Mrs. Yates. Very nearly all who had been invited were pleased to respond. From 4 to 7 there was a constant stream of people coming and going and the grounds and the dancing land were well filled all of the time. The home of the Minister in lower Nuuanu valley has a most spacious park. There is much lawn and the tropical trees and plants are numerous. The whole had been dressed out prettily for the occasion.

There was a quietness and an aesthetic beauty in the happy concert of placing artificial vari-colored blossoms on croton plants and fig trees. Lanterns and flags were fastened from palm to palm and the lawn had flags and vines to relieve the evenness of the carpenter work. The music of concert and for dancing was supplied by the Government band, under Capt. Berger, augmented by Hawaiian young lady vocalists. The music was a delightful feature of the party. The scene altogether was a lovely one. The men were for the most part in morning dress and the ladies in light costumes, some white, but many in colors.

The receiving party was in a beautiful bower and consisted of: The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Paty, Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith, Mr. Harold Mott-Smith, Mrs. L. I. Yates, Mrs. von Velkenberg. It was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith and Mrs. Yates that the party was given. After the ceremony of presentation the guests turned their attention to conversation, to promenading about the grounds, to listening to the music, or to the dancing land. Everyone seemed to know nearly everyone else, making the occasion pleasant in the extreme and dispensing to a great extent with stiff formality. The attendance included the society people of official and civil circles and many who seldom attend the functions of Vanity Fair. All were charmed with the hospitality of the host and hostess and with the tasteful and dainty entertainment given. Maj. Gen. C. Potter, of the President's staff, made the presentations. It was well past 7 o'clock and the electric lights turned on before the last guest departed. The refreshments, which were ample, were served at tables about the grounds.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.**A TRIAL AGAINST****Japanese Officer to Have Another Chance.****EWAS CASE ONCE MORE****McCandless-Hill Land Matter—Supreme Court Decision—Reply in a Damaged Suit**

In the matter of the Republic vs. Marumoto, alias Matsa, exceptions from Circuit Court, the Supreme Court has handed down a decision allowing the exceptions, reversing the judgment of the Court below and ordering a new trial. This is the Sawa-miura case in which the defendant is charged with being an accomplice and accessory to the acts of Goto, the Japanese lately captured on Hawaii. The defendant was convicted in the Circuit Court and sentenced to imprisonment for life and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. Attorney General H. E. Cooper and H. P. Weber for prosecution; J. T. De Bolt, for defendant.

The Supreme Court has sustained the appeal of plaintiff in the matter of Lincoln L. McCandless vs. John Hill estate, appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court overruling a demurrer. The points brought out in the decree are:

A husband marrying a wife owning real estate, before the Married Women's Act of 1888, has the right to lease or otherwise dispose of her real property with her written consent, for a definite term pending his natural life.

The "agreement" recited in the decision held not to create a revocable license, but an interest in land and resembles a lease. That the husband under the agreement, created thereby a special partnership with plaintiff, does not make the disposition of his wife's land for certain purposes an illegal exercise of his marital right.

A covenant by the lessor that the land be used in a particular way can be enforced in equity.

The reservations in the agreement of certain portions of the whole land of "Waipio" indicate that the parts not reserved were intended by the parties to be used for the purposes set forth in the agreement, that is, for the breeding and fattening of cattle, under the terms and conditions in the agreement set forth.

The covenant that the land be used in a particular way binds the covenantee and his assigns who take with notice.

Where a covenant is capable of specific enforcement its threatened breach may be enjoined.

A. G. M. Robertson, A. S. Hartwell, Cecil Brown and F. A. Thompson, plaintiff; J. A. MacCord, R. D. Shinnick, Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

In the matter of B. F. Dillingham vs. H. Holt, et al., bill for specific performance, defendants have filed a demurrer, on the ground that the complaint is untrue, insufficient and uncertain. This is the Waialua lease case involving 12,000 acres.

In the matter of Chas. R. Heim vs. F. B. McStockier, suit for \$25,000 damages, defendant has filed a demurrer on the following grounds:

That said court has no jurisdiction in the premises so far as the Collector General of Customs is concerned, the claim being as to him a claim against the Hawaiian Government. That there is a defect and misnomer of the party defendant. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute cause of action. That the complaint is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., April 20, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital Paid	Par Val	Bid Ask
MERCANTILE CO.	1,000,000	100	—
C. Breiter & Co.	1,000,000	100	—
AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.	100,000	100	170
" Paid up	2,000,000	100	40
Hawaii	175,000	100	—
Ewa	600,000	100	25
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,400,000	100	224
ECONOMIC CO.	1,000,000	100	200
Hawaiian Bank	500,000	100	—
Kalakaua	500,000	100	—
Elbel Plan. Co. M. ass'd pd. up	50	16	—
Waialua	1,600,000	60	150
Waipio	500,000	100	—
Kona Sugar Co. Ass'd pd. up	100	100	—
Makaweli Sug. Co. Ass'd pd. up	100,000	100	105
Oahu	100,000	100	15
Diamond Head Co. Ass'd pd. up	2,000,000	100	2574
Oahu	1,000,000	100	104
Olowa	100,000	100	124
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co. Pacific	500,000	100	100
Palaia	700,000	100	100
Pioneer	1,200,000	100	100
Waialua Agt. Ass'd pd. up	1,600,000	100	111
Waialua	250,000	100	124
Waipahu	100,000	100	400
Waialua	100,000	100	200
WATERMELON CO.	—	—	—
WILDER S. CO.	500,000	100	—
Inter Island S. S. Co.	300,000	100	—
RESCUE BOAT CO.	250,000	100	200
Hon. Edw. C. A. & Co.	200,000	100	—
Mutual Telephone Co.	100,000	100	154
Makaha Co. Co. L. ass'd pd. up	21,000	100	—
O. E. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	145
Haw. Gov't 5% per cent	—	100	—
Haw. Gov't 5% per cent	—	100	—
Haw. Gov't Post Savings 6% per cent	—	—	—
O. E. & L. Co.	—	—	—

Session Sales—Twenty H. S. \$222,50.

Outside Sales Reported—Thirty-seven on Oahu; \$285; 30 Oahu, \$125; 10 Waialua, assessable, \$12,50.

Quotation Changes—Sixteen.

Among the departing passengers yesterday for San Francisco were R. S. Moore, manager of the Rison Iron Works, and wife. Mr. Moore goes back with a trunk filled with specifications and awards for pumping and sugar machinery.

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years.

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a most healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience:

Capt. A. Slater, of Battery I, and wife, will live at the P. H. Dodge's on Wainright street.

Lieut. Winfield Scott Hancock, a grandson of the great general, is with the Sixth Artillery.

The contract for the Maunalei pumping plant has gone to the Risdon-Iron Works of San Francisco.

Dr. George Herbert and family leave on the Gaelic May 6th for a four-months' visit to the States.

Arthur Mackintosh, late with M. S. Grinbaum & Co., has accepted a position with Castle & Cooke.

Oscar Moell, of the German bakery, died yesterday afternoon after a long illness. Decedent was 33 years old.

Battery I, of the Artillery, will be stationed at the stone barracks, which were occupied by a detail of Engineers.

Mrs. E. D. Tenney and family, Mrs. I. Brown and family and Miss Noonan will spend the summer in California.

A picture of the Amateur Orchestra of this city appears in the last number of "Men," the great Y. M. C. A. journal.

Artist D. Howard Hitchcock has loaned his Paris salon picture to Oahu college and the same is hung in Paauhi hall.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth yesterday arrested a Chinaman at Pawaia for distilling liquor without a license. The outfit was also captured.

The funeral of William Wray, the soldier who died on board the Nippon Maru, will take place this afternoon from E. A. Williams' undertaking parlor.

Nine cars of Hawaiian fruit for shipment by steamers for the coast today and tomorrow, were brought up from the country by the Oahu railway yesterday.

Among the passengers by the Austral were Mrs. W. H. Hooper and children, and Miss Stella Love. They will make a three months' visit to San Francisco.

President Dole and Superintendent Howell held an informal interview with Rudolf Hering and Mr. Edwards in regard to the sewerage system yesterday morning.

The Kilohana Art League will have an exhibition next month. Miss Panke, Mrs. Kelley and a number of others, including Mr. Hitchcock, are preparing work for the occasion.

The Cathedral congregation of the Anglican church have addressed a reply to Bishop Willis' letter transferring the diocese to the American church, formally acquiescing in the change.

President Wight, of the Wilder S. S. Company, goes to the coast for the special purpose of ordering a new steamer. The new boat will be a freight-carrier about the size of the Hawaii.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makuhina, Kawaihae, Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second

OF ONE OPINION

Eminent People Give Views on
Cremation.

TESTIMONY OF ALL CLASSES

Men and Women—Ministers and
Priests—Many Present Their
Reasons.

These expressions of opinion on
cremation are culled from a compilation
of several hundred.

Views of friends in Willard, the
late President of the Women's Chris-
tian Temperance Union, as expressed
in her pamphlet of many years:

"I urge the purpose to help forward
progressive movements; even in my
earliest hours, and hence hereby decree,
that the earthly mantle which I shall
drop ere long, when my real self passes
onward into the world unseen,
shall be swiftly enfolded in flames
and rendered powerless, harmfully to
affect the health of the living. Let
no friend of mine say ought to prevent
the cremation of my cast-off body.
The fact that the popular mind has
not come to this decision, renders it
all the more my duty, who have seen
the light, to stand for it in death, as
I have sincerely meant in life to stand
by the great cause of poor, oppressed
humanity."

Miss Willard's remains were cremated
at the crematory in Gracefield Cemetery,
Chicago, Ill., April 9th, 1898, and the ashes interred in the Willard
Family plot at Rose Hill Cemetery.

Charles Francis Adams, Boston:

"I have never been able to under-
stand any of the arguments against
cremation. The religious argument
certainly has no bearing on the sub-
ject. As a matter of sentiment, I fail
to see why we should rather consign
the remains of those we love, to the
tender mercies of worms, than to the
tender mercies of heat."

Dr. A. Buccellati, a Catholic Priest
and Professor of Theology at the Uni-
versity of Pavia, one of the most
learned ecclesiastics of Italy, in a let-
ter addressed to Professor Poll, at
Milano, says:

"You enquire of me in what relation
cremation stands to religion. As
a reasoning Catholic, free from any
prejudice, I do not hesitate for a mo-
ment to openly declare that cremation
as a mode of disposing of the bodies
of the dead, I strongly desire to pro-
mote this reform."

"While it costs, at present, some
moral effort to adopt the method of
cremation, I am persuaded that it will
ultimately come to seem, aesthetically,
even more attractive than burial. We
cannot now let our imagination follow
the remains of our dead. By the sys-
tem of cremation they pass through
no process of decay, but by a most
conceivable mode of dissolution swift-
ly exhale. In several instances with
which I have been familiar, the re-
mains of persons, who had themselves
so directed, have been disposed of by
cremation. In each case, their rela-
tives have assured me very emphati-
cally of the refinement and tenderness
of all the incidents of the process as
actually conducted, and of their full
conversion to the reformed method.

Chas. W. Wendt, Oakland, Cal.,
Superintendent Unitarian Churches
for the Pacific Coast:

"The true disposal of our dead, is
cremation, rather than earth-burial.
It is associated with feelings of the
noblest kind, with veneration and ten-
derness for the departed, with the re-
ligious trusts and hopes that center in
the thought of immortality."

"The arguments in support of Cre-
mation are so strong, and those
against our present fashion of burial
are so conclusive, that I have little
question that, when they are fully pre-
sented to intelligent men and women,
the development of a sentiment favor-
able to Cremation will be rapid, and
the adoption of the practice, speedily
become familiar."

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D.,
New York:

"I am glad of an opportunity of ex-
pressing my interest in the work of
Cremation. For many years I have
been thoroughly "brought up" in the
way in which we get into it. Not-
withstanding the stupid prejudices of a blind
orthodoxy could allow any notion of
this kind to have weight. It is so far
as it does have weight, it ought to be
exposed and ridiculed. I have also,
for years, had the intensest horror of
thinking of any one dear to me under-
going the noxious process of decomposi-
tion, as we have made sure that it
shall be made noxious by our whole
mode of interment. I want those I
love to pass from this life to a higher
life without any such abhorrent de-
composition of the form once dear to
me."

"On every hand cremation has com-
mended itself to my judgement, and I
am sure that it is destined to prevail
in the future. I expect to be disposed
of thus myself, and do not know if
any expression of opinion which I
could offer that could have more
weight than this."

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.
D., Boston:

"I have no doubt that Cremation will
work its way into general favor, and
I am glad to think so. I am glad to
remember that in Old and New, now
more than fifteen years ago, I pub-

lished a well-considered article urging
the reform in burial."

Rev. H. S. Duke, Pastor First M. E.
Church, Oakland, Cal.; former Pastor
Central M. E. Church, San Francisco,
Cal.:

"I am in hearty sympathy with your
enterprise. I believe interment to be
the ideal and future method of dis-
posing of the sacred mortal remains
of our dead, and that it is preferable
to earth-burial upon sanitary, aesthe-
tic and religious grounds. When an
unreasonable and superstitious preju-
dice shall have been outgrown, there
will be no more earth-burials in the
environments of populous cities."

Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of University
of California:

"I cannot for a moment doubt that
Cremation is by far the most rational
mode of disposal of our dead. I am
sure I would prefer such disposal for
myself."

David Starr Jordan, President Le-
land Stanford Junior University,
Palo Alto, California:

"The practice of earth-burial arose
with primitive man, who had all the
earth for his purposes, and had no idea
of the possible evil influences that
might arise from the decay of flesh
near the homes of man. This practice
became associated with the idea that
the body itself would be of some fur-
ther use to the soul, and this idea has
acquired a certain religious sanction.

The practice of cremation is in every
way preferable, and it becomes us
rationally, then, to use our influence
towards its general use in the interest
of the living, and in time the sacred-
ness now attached to the grave as a
repository of decaying flesh, can be
transferred to the repository of the
ashes freed from the elements of
decay."

Rev. Wm. Rader, Pastor Third Con-
gregational Church, San Francisco, Cal.:

"The method of disposing of the
dead by means of cremation is based
upon sound principles of sanitation.
It is a step in advance of the old cus-
tom of placing the body in the ground,
and is not only a sanitary measure,
but is both convenient and expedient.

"The magnificent Crematorium and
Columbarium at the Odd Fellow's
Cemetery, satisfies every religious and
aesthetic sense, and is peculiarly fitted
for the orderly disposal of the dead.
I believe the method will become
more and more in vogue as popula-
tion increases and people advance
beyond the paganism of the modern
tender mercies of heat."

The late Kate Field, Washington, D.
C.:

"I am a cremationist, because I be-
lieve cremation is not only the health-
iest and cleanest, but the most poetical
way of disposing of the dead. Who-
ever prefers loathsome worms to ashes,
possesses a strange imagination."

"Her body was cremated by the Odd
Fellow's Cemetery Association, S. F.,
December 27th, 1898, and the ashes
were East to be interred at Mount
Auburn. The interment took place
January 10th, 1899."

Rabbi Abram Simon, Congregation
B'nai Israel, Sacramento, Cal.:

"I have no hesitancy in declaring
that to my mind cremation will be the
future method of disposal of the dead.
It is the necessary method; it is ration-
al; it is expedient; it is desirable."

The Right Rev. Phillips Brooks, P.
B. Bishop of Massachusetts, wrote:

"I believe that there are no true
objections to the practice of Cremation
and a good many excellent
reasons why it should become com-
mon."

Rev. W. L. Kip, Jr., Cathedral Mis-
sion of the Good Samaritan, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.:

"I am in sympathy with any move-
ments which tends to the reform of
the means and manner of burials."

The late Chas. A. Dada, editor of
The Sun, New York City:

"It is my judgment that Cremation
is the most rational and appropriate
manner of disposing of the dead."

Prof. Chas. Elliot Norton, of Harvard
University:

"The arguments in support of Cre-
mation are so strong, and those
against our present fashion of burial
are so conclusive, that I have little
question that, when they are fully pre-
sented to intelligent men and women,
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"I am glad of an opportunity of ex-
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way in which we get into it. Not-
withstanding the stupid prejudices of a blind
orthodoxy could allow any notion of
this kind to have weight. It is so far
as it does have weight, it ought to be
exposed and ridiculed. I have also,
for years, had the intensest horror of
thinking of any one dear to me under-
going the noxious process of decomposi-
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"I have no doubt that Cremation will
work its way into general favor, and
I am glad to think so. I am glad to
remember that in Old and New, now
more than fifteen years ago, I pub-

CORONA AND CORONET"

What a pleasant institution "the
bread-and-butter-better" is! Or call it
with me, if you like, grace after meals,
or the forget-me-not of courtesies re-
called. Whatever its name, it is the
written echo of the guest's spoken
good-bye. It comes as speedily as pos-
sible after his departure. The grace
ful, appreciative note reminds the
hostess of her recent visitor, and as-
sures her of his arrival at his journey's
end. It renewes, if ever so briefly, the
pleasant hours of the visit.

◇ ◇ ◇

I prophesy that while many other
exactions of social etiquette may fall
into oblivion, this flower of remember-
ed hospitality will be "an everlasting."
It is a plant capable of high cultiva-
tion, but even with ordinary care in
soil of prompt gratitude it will burst
into fragrant bloom.

◇ ◇ ◇

We of Hawaii know it as one of our
privileges. We hear from those of our
own blood who have journeyed hither
and gone away again, from a travelling
companion who has gone on to other
lands. We have reminders of those
nominated Legion received into our
midst "by letter," and of the soldiers
who have come within our gates. The
post-marks are Calcutta, Manila and
London, as well as New York and San
Francisco.

◇ ◇ ◇

Oftentimes, indeed, the appreciation
of our sometime guests creeps into the
newspapers over there, before we even
see it in our trade winds. Not infrequent-
ly does it come back to us, pressed
carefully between the covers of a book.

◇ ◇ ◇

Such a pressed memory of forgotten
names is Mabel Loomis Todd's Corona
and Coronet, an open letter. Not merely
a sum total of thank-yous, although
for us who met the Coronet party in
1898, the book does have a personal in-
terest. The cruise of the Coronet, you
remember, was the chase of the eclip-
sion of August, 1898. The little yacht car-
ried a scientific contingent to Japan, so
the astronomer could put questions to
the short-lived Corona. Precious
Corona! It died at the age of two
and a half minutes! How few ques-
tions could it answer, even when hard
pressed by the most modern astronomical
instruments.

◇ ◇ ◇

Doesn't it take your breath away to
think of it? This little yacht's sailing
forty-five thousand miles just that Profes-
sor Todd might be in at the two
minutes and a half of the sun's ob-
servation! tantalizing minutes, but
most graphically set forth by the handi-
pen of the astronomer with facts
for yourself, and if you can review
that climax without quickened pulse,
you must be also a poor unimagna-
tive sort of creature.

◇ ◇ ◇

We soon critically the eight chapters
on matters Hawaiian, for we own an
interest in each new reflection of
our community. We are pleased to
find that this picture, sketched in pass-
ing by an enthusiastic visitor, is
genuine and characteristic. Some of it
seems like touched-up bits from our
own "darkies." In mourning the tragic
end of the brilliant Kate Field, in de-
dicating Panahi hill, in volcano jaunt,
in talks and teas and picnics, many a one can say with Mrs. Todd, imagina-
tive and full.

◇ ◇ ◇

She adds approval of our school
equipments, praises our customs and
dislikes poi. She points to the line of
illustrious women in Hawaiian history,
and incites every native girl of today to live up to inherited traditions
and carry on a worthy island story.

◇ ◇ ◇

She is particularly fascinating in her
descriptions of artistic Japan, and to
them may be traced later germs of
"the Japan fever" now raging here.
I am old that her book has sent more
than one victim to wear out the disease
in the lovely land of Nippon.

◇ ◇ ◇

Her pictures of queer Aina land are
unique, and form a quaint collection.
As to the scientific features of the
book, they are not too technical for
popular digestion.

◇ ◇ ◇

Mr. Arthur C. James, the Coronet's
owner, contributes a valuable chapter
on deep-sea yachting. He urges
yachtmen everywhere to remember
their indebtedness to the Hydrographic
office and to repay it in kind. There
is still much valuable knowledge to
be gained of ocean currents and winds.

◇ ◇ ◇

The publishers of Corona and Coro-
net, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and
Company, have done well by the book,
as have the literary and scientific re-
views. With this guarantee, you will
be glad to know that it is comfortably
at home in some libraries of Hon-
olulu. A wide sale is to be expected.

◇ ◇ ◇

May it lead many to the Adelphi's
intelligent travel. May it send many
to the shores of Hawaii and Japan.
May it tell so many a clever argu-
ment of the scope of astronomy and
of the conservation movement to its
prophet, the astronomer.

SIXTY.

ITCHING PILES.

There is no more annoying, and con-
stantly irritating trouble than itching
piles. It isn't a dangerous disease,—
people do not die from it, but they are
the bane of any man's life who has them.
But piles is one trouble that can be
cured absolutely. There is an ointment
called Doan's Ointment that will
cure them without fail. Here is the
statement of a gentleman who has tried
it and recommends it:

Mr. W. A. Richeson, 1224 Broadway,

of the firm of Richeson & Stough, Log-
ansport, Indiana, says: "Doan's Oint-
ment is the best thing for itching piles
I have ever run across in the two years
I have been a victim of that affliction.
This painful and annoying affection
bothered me almost to death. I had
used all kinds of ointments and salves,
that I had ever heard of, and I was still
looking for something to effect a cure.
I happened to read about Doan's Oint-
ment in our paper and went right down
to a drug store on Fourth street, and
got a box. It gave me immediate relief
and in a few days I was cured. I say
cured because there has not been the
slightest return of it since. I would
walk out of my way to recommend
Doan's Ointment to any one I knew
was suffering from this annoying dis-
ease. You can count me among those
who endorse the claims made for this
valuable Ointment."

This ointment may be had of all deal-
ers or by mail from the Hollister Drug
Co., Ltd., Honolulu, for 50¢ per box.

Known Here.

Lieutenant Lansdale, whose terrible
death in Samoa was a shock to his
many friends in this city, with his
young bride occupied a cottage on
Beretania street last year while the
Philadelphia was in port. They were
popular in society and were the recipi-
ents of much attention. Lieutenant Lans-
dale had formerly visited Honolulu in
the Alert.

REHUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was
attacked with rheumatism. She re-
ceived no relief until she tried Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm. Since that time
we have never been without it. We
find it gives instant relief in cases of
burns and scalds and is never failing
for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains.

D. C. Brant, Santa Ynez, Cal. For
sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd.,
Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all
Druggists and Dealers.

CELEBRATED

WIL

HAWAII'S FUTURE

Agricultural and Horticultural Possibilities.

A MOST REMARKABLE LAND

The Development of Resources Only Begins
—Coffee Will Be Profitable
—The Climate.

(Hawaii Herald.)

While the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar must of necessity for many years remain the principal industry here, it does not follow by any means that such will always be the case. We feel assured that coffee-growing will yet become profitable, notwithstanding the alleged overproduction in Brazil and Nicaragua which now obtain. One fact has been abundantly demonstrated—Hawaiian coffee grows at the proper altitude, properly cured, graded and matured, has a very delicious flavor. Every man who has traveled widely knows that the bulk of the coffee which is consumed in the United States is poor stuff. Very poor indeed. Much of it is unfit for consumption, and most of it, poor as it is, is adulterated with everything from chicory to pease. Bye is not commonly an ingredient, while burnt sugar and black Jack molasses are freely mixed with the lowest grades.

In the United States one seldom finds in the retail stores good, or even drinkable coffee for less than 35 cents a pound, browned, while the better grades command from 40 to 50 cents a pound, browned. Hawaiian coffee of the first grade that has been properly graded—one sour bean will spoil the best cup of coffee that was ever made—is equal to the grade of coffee which commands in the United States, at retail, in the browned state, 40 cents per pound. In fact, a grade of Hawaiian coffee is now meeting an increasing demand at 50 cents per pound, browned, but we do not think it is pure Hawaiian coffee.

Now, no matter what difficulties may have been met by our coffee-growers in particular instances, we all know that the culture of coffee which can be sold in California at 40 cents profitably, and will be grown here.

There is at present very little coffee being brought to the Pacific Coast from the more distant ports. Ceylon coffee is seldom seen; East India is very scarce indeed; while Mocha is practically unknown, though the Mocha and Java blend is freely advertised. Most of the coffee which reaches the Pacific Coast is from Central America, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Hawaiian Islands are much nearer, and if our coffee is carefully graded and aged, it ought to take a leading position in the markets of the west and northwest, particularly.

It may, and probably will be necessary eventually, to form co-operative concerns, charged with the duty of seeing that the coffee is properly graded, properly aged, and properly marketed. For the success of the industry, other things being equal, depends largely upon insuring that none but the best reaches the market under the name of Hawaii's best.

It costs, by the way, but \$3 per ton to ship our coffee to San Francisco, while Guatemalan coffee cannot be landed in the same market for less than \$42 per ton.

Bananas we all know, could be grown profitably if we had quick transportation facilities between Hilo and the Pacific coast. When steamers make the distance from Hilo to San Francisco in five days, as they certainly will eventually, banana-growing ought easily to return a profit of \$100 per acre. We believe the banana-flour project is entirely feasible. The flour can be made all right, and it can be sold all right, if we go about it right. The suggestion made in an interview last week that the matter be brought to the attention of the Seventh Day Adventists, who prepare food-products, is worthy of careful investigation.

The orange industry will no doubt under more favorable tariff laws become profitable also. There should be no tariff whatever upon fruits grown upon the islands. If the United States wants us, they should take us, and give our fruits an equal chance with California fruits. Oranges, limes and lemons would be the only products that would in any way enter into competition, for California cannot raise fruits that are distinctly tropical; notwithstanding the rosy wreaths that are twined by weavers of words for communities where bananas don't want to grow.

One point which should not be lost sight of is the fact that with quick communication, we can put many products into the San Francisco markets before and after the California crops have been gathered. This is due to our unique climate and an abundance of rainfall. We can produce from two to three crops per annum, of some products.

There are some things which do not prosper here. Peaches do not bear well. Plums do not thrive. Cherries, apricots, nectarines and prunes do not do well. California can raise all of these and we have the competition from the islands.

When we come to such products as oranges, lemons, grapefruit, papaya, etc., we expect to make up a large part of the market, and the natives here we can raise them and we will compete with them in the market, except perhaps oranges and lemons.

However we will not have any for a long time, a point that the products mentioned comprise the few things profitable or possible. This is a remarkable land. A most remarkable land. The temperature in Hilo is probably more even than that of any other town in the world. It is a remarkable thing to find a place where the thermometer as a rule indicates a

change of but a very few degrees, ranging usually from 70 to 78 degrees, day in and day out. The older residents tell us that the extremes seldom reached, are 60 degrees, and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Even the extremes, however, permit the growth of all tropical fruits. And a similar climate prevails all along the coast on this side of the island.

Above us to the south, rises Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet in height. Between our tropic shores and the summit of this towering mountain, there is a variety of climate which accommodates a very extended list of agricultural and horticultural products. The northern and eastern sides of the island are subject to the constant tradewinds, and a rainfall ranging from 24 to 230 inches, according to locality. Hilo's average annual rainfall is about 180 inches. On the southern slopes of Mauna Kea, however, the rainfall is much less. In fact, in some localities the rainfall is very light indeed.

Within this range of climatic conditions there is opportunity for the culture of a very large list of products.

And the Island of Hawaii, although it has been inhabited for centuries, is yet in the infancy of its agricultural and horticultural development, notwithstanding the vast fields of sugar cane, the immense exports, and the list of products generally known.

The present output of the islands is very insignificant indeed, compared with what it will be in the years to come.

TWO OF A TRADE

That two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a cavilling, sneering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a philosophical inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the outsider is blind. Again, two of a trade may agree and both be wrong—on a point, or course, connected with their own industry. Every man who has traveled widely knows that the bulk of the coffee which is consumed in the United States is poor stuff. Very poor indeed. Much of it is unfit for consumption, and most of it, poor as it is, is adulterated with everything from chicory to pease. Bye is not commonly an ingredient, while burnt sugar and black Jack molasses are freely mixed with the lowest grades.

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ONE NEW ESTATE

Much Activity in the Affairs of Maunalei.

Plowing and Clearing—Lumber and Laborers—Pumping Station—Railway.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

J. W. L. Marshall, the superintendent, and W. D. Lowell, the chief engineer, left yesterday afternoon for the new Maunalei plantation on Lanai. The gentlemen first visit Maui, where they will negotiate with one of the largest plantations for locomotives and rails. The Mani estate in question is about to install a wider gauge railway than at present used, and for this reason will have on hand surplus track, engines and rolling stock. Maunalei will save in both first cost and transportation.

Engineer Lowell visited Honolulu for the purpose of assisting Gear, Lansing & Co., the plantation promoters, and agents, in the selection of engines, etc., for pumping plants. Several tenders have been submitted. It is the intention to install pumping station No. 1 within three months, if possible. There will be for the station six artesian wells. These are now being bored. Experimental wells have turned out satisfactorily. The station, with its six wells, is to furnish 10,000,000 gallons of water daily.

About a week ago a shipment of twenty-five mules was made to Maunalei from Honolulu. This and other stock is used in clearing the land and in plowing. Steam plows are to come later.

There has so far been shipped to Maunalei 200,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 feet more will go up this week. A number of buildings for the laborers and other purposes have been constructed. The lumber is carried in schooners.

The wharf for Maunalei is to be built without delay. It will be 300 feet long and John Underkirk is the contractor. Mr. Underkirk will begin work on the wharf before the end of the month.

Mr. Gear, Mr. Lansing, M. Gray and others actively engaged in forwarding Maunalei, busy themselves these days enlisting labor for the estate. The men are secured in town, though an order has gone abroad for a party of large size. One day last week forty men were shipped. On Monday of this week twenty more were sent and forty will go by the steamer Maui tomorrow.

Planting at Maunalei is to begin in June or July. In the meantime the clearing of land and plowing and general preparation will continue right along.

VETERAN CAR-BUILDER.

Built the First Locomotive That Runs on Hawaii.

H. N. Sprague, formerly superintendent of the H. K. Porter Locomotive Works, of Pittsburg, is at present in Honolulu. Mr. Sprague has been in the car and locomotive business for about forty years and his engines are scattered all over. He retired from his connection with the Porter Co. a few years ago on account of ill health. Since then he has made yearly trips to Florida and California, and this year came as far as Hawaii.

While visiting the volcano a few days ago Mr. Sprague came upon one of his productions. This was the engine that runs over the six-mile stretch from Punaluu. It was the first engine ever put on that road, having been built in 1858. The engine that Adolph Sutro used in building the famous Sutro tunnel that drained the Comstock, was a product of his hands.

Mr. Sprague has made thorough examinations of the work and equipment of the O. R. & L. Co. and has only words of high praise for the manner in which the work is carried on. He was surprised to see such cars being turned out by a road that has been running so short a time. The plan of building the cars instead of importing them in sections as is done by some roads, he considers a wise plan. The whole system of management appeared to him to be very complete and thorough.

Mr. Sprague will return to the States with his wife by the Australia.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but I ask who are the wise? Those who know. The oft-repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Jervis says Chamaelaima's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been doing business at Kekaha, Kauai, for ten years, has sold hundreds of boxes of this remedy and nearly all of them in the new manufacture, which shows conclusively that Chamaelaima is the most satisfactory to the people and is the best. For sale by Dr. Smith & Son, 144, Waikiki. Agents for H. J. and all Druggists and Dealers.

So we see that strange as it may seem, a word to the wise can differ and teach us much.

A linseed was given to Mr. and Mrs. White as Remedy for Mr. and Mrs. Harriet Scott, by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker in San Francisco April 6th.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British Agents, F. NEWKIRK & Sons, London. FORTER DREW AND CO., Sole Proprietary, Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 44 page book, post free.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$23,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATE.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Dresden Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies.....\$6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....\$10,000,000

Total reichsmarks.....\$10,800,000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 18.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searie, from Waimanalo; 1500 bags sugar.
Schr. Mol Wahine, from Hamakua; 2100 bags sugar.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Waimanalo; 622 bags sugar.
Jap. S. S. Tippin-Maru, Fred R. Evans, 5 days, 21 hrs. 10 min. from San Francisco; pass and misc. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Wednesday, April 19.

Stmr. James Macee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa; 2600 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, 14 hrs. from Hanapepe; 3000 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Mikahale, Thompson, from Koloa; 4950 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Hanapepe; 4070 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningson, from Kona and Kohala; 1200 bags Halawa sugar to T. H. Davies & Co.

A. m. ship Iroquois, C. Thompson, from New York December 7, to T. H. Davies & Co.; 2305 tons of general merchandise.

Thursday, April 20.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Kauai; 2475 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co. and 1895 bags for Castle & Cooke.

From Keau ports, per stmr. Kilohana, April 20.—H. Morrison, C. E. Miller.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 18.

Am. schr. Jennie Wand, L. J. Christensen, San Francisco, via Hana.

Schr. Concord, Harris, Molokai.

Schr. Kawaiian, Mose, Koolau.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Sloop Kalulani, Pearl Harbor, Fr. bark Invermark, James Smith, Talca, Chile.

Stmr. Kinau, Hilo.

Stmr. Claudine Cameron, Maui.

Stmr. Iwaiami, Gregory, Nawiiliwi.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa. Am. ship Geo. R. Skoifield, Dunning, New York.

Schr. Luau, Sam, Karmakakai.

Stmr. James Macee, Kapea.

Stmr. Maui, Welabarth, Kihel.

Schr. Ada, Neilson, Hanalei.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Lahaina, Kona and Kauai.

Am. schr. Metha Neilson, P. Rice, Mahukona.

Am. S. S. Elith Thompson, Whitney, San Francisco.

Am. schr. Spokane, Jamieson, Puget Sound, in ballast.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searie, Wai-

maile, Concord, Kauai, Koolau.

Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, Hamakua.

Thursday, April 20.

Stmr. Mikahale, Thompson, Makawehi.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

Br. ship Carnedd Llewelyn, William Griffith, Lobas de Almeida Island (off coast of Peru) in ballast.

Stmr. Kilohana, Mosher, Kauai.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arrived, April 6, U. S. A. T. Arizona, from Manila; Apr. 7, stmr. Mariposa, from Honolulu; April 8, U. S. A. T. Scandia from Manila; April 10, bkt. Planter, from Honolulu; schr. John G. North, from Kauai; schr. Mary E. Foster, from Honolulu. Sailed, April 5, brig. Consulito, for Makuhaka; April 6, schr. Transit, for Honolulu; April 9, ship Fort George, for Honolulu. Up and Loading for Honolulu. Stmr. Mariposa (sails April 10, p.m.); bk. C. D. Bryant (loads April 10); bk. Mauna Aloa (sails April 12); bk. Andrew Welch.

MANILA—Sailed, April 9, stmr. St. Paul, for Hilo. Arrived, April 10, stmr. Portland.

PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed, April 6, schr. F. S. Redfield, for Honolulu.

VICTORIA—Arrived, April 9, Haw. ship Star of Russia, from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Sailed, April 8, stmr. City of Peking, for Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, April 6, schr. Moonlight, for San Francisco; schr. F. S. Redfield, for Honolulu.

PORT LUDLOW—Sailed, April 7, bkt. Shagiti, for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, April 8, Br. stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHAR-
TERS.

Planter, Am. bkt., 498 tons, passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

W. H. Dimond, Am. bkt., 376 tons, passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Oceanic S. S. Co.'s Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

C. D. Bryant, Am. bkt., 832 tons, passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Uncle John, Am. bkt., 273 tons, redwood from Eureka to Hilo, by J. R. Dimond & Co.

John G. North, Am. sc., 320 tons, passengers and merchandise, from San Francisco to Honolulu, by Hind, Ralph & Co.

Mary E. Foster, Am. sc., 639 tons, passengers and merchandise, from San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Star of Russia, Haw. sh., 1892 tons (at Departure Bay), coal thence to Honolulu, by Welch & Co.

The British bark La Encocera on the north in New York for Carteret and Honolulu which sunk off Rottnest Reef, New York Bay, has been raised by Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co. and towed to their docks at Stapleton. She was towed thence to the Erie Basin. Her between decks were damaged and she had a considerable quantity of mud on her.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Nippon Maru, April 18—Dr. Simms, Mrs. H. N. Lund, Rudolph Hering, A. P. Chamberlain, Mrs. H. A. Houbart, A. G. Kinloch, Mrs. F. M. Alexander, K. M. Denison, Miss Jessie's Howland, M. Gleiter, Col. S. M. Mills, M. Mills, Lieut. Cres, Dr. Banta, Miss Edith P. Linton, T. M. Church, S. Chamberlain, B. R. Hecht, Dr. A. C. Posey, Miss Edith A. Preston, Mrs. R. R. Denison, S. Ramsey, Capt. Steamer, Mrs. Mills, Capt. Sabatini, Capt. Marsh, Lieut. Hancock, Miss C. A. Sherman, C. Cleveland, Miss J. P. Chamberlain, L. Strasserberger, F. M. Alexander, Mrs. Beasie Paxton, W. D. Sherman, H. C. Penn, Mrs. Steamer, Mills, Lieut. Keichum, Mrs. Marah and child, Lieut. Smith, H. Allen, W. Heriot, Mrs. Heriot, Mrs. J. K. Cree and child, Mrs. Wolpert and child, W. Haile, R. B. Tewksbury, Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Ada Currier, Miss Ellen Boyer, Francis Boggs, William Shaw, Mrs. R. B. Tewksbury, William McBry, W. D. Adams, Miss Virginia Crannie, Allen Dunn, G. Bowman, Miss Ida M. Forsyth, Miss Jane Walder, Jas. H. Love, Norval McGregor, Geo. Hernandez, M. Walton, Yokohama—O. H. P. Noyes, R. Midgley, A. Brogowski, K. Minamura, S. O. Mori, A. Brogowski, H. Hamada, Rev. B. Buxton, H. Miller, Kobe—J. C. Siegfried, Miss Siegfried, Miss Alice Siegfried, Nagasaki—Mrs. J. N. Merrill, Henry Young, Mrs. Henry Young, Hong Kong—Com. Joe M. Forsyth, Lt. Col. W. H. Everett, W. J. Corwin, Dr. C. T. Hibbert, W. Dodd.

From Koloa, per stmr. Mikahale, April 19—Robert Mist, Mrs. J. Cook, Mrs. Evensen and children.

From Hookipa, per stmr. Upolu, April 19—Ah Sing, John Kaimana, Henry Napupuhae.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, April 18—C. W. Schleifer, J. S. McCandless, J. R. Wilson and wife, H. Thorp, F. Leith, William Chang Hoon and wife, Arthur A. Kona, J. H. Howland, C. Kennedy, Dr. Gillick, Dr. Gordon, C. J. Falk, Julian Monseur, Elder A. H. Belmon, W. L. McCabe, W. C. Remey, C. H. Brown and wife, H. W. Foster, J. E. Nahale, W. J. Yates, J. B. Currie, K. Nielsen, H. W. Foster, L. de L. Ward, William Vantama, George J. Campbell, H. H. Renton, Dr. Clark and two sons, D. E. Bent, Elder Musser, Elder Bush, E. C. Lathrop and wife, Mrs. P. Makia, Miss Maria, Wong Wong How, Mrs. Sam Fook and child, Sing Chee, Akana, Rev. S. Kamas and wife, Dr. N. Russell, H. T. Hamby, F. Souza, John Evans, Mrs. J. O. Wilder and child, J. M. Muir.

For Maui, ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 18—H. P. Baldwin, G. C. Allen, D. H. Lewis, Miss Davidson, J. W. Schleifer, Mr. Davis, J. K. Kameha, wife and child, Staff Captain Merriman, Charles Crozier, Mrs. R. R. Berg, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, J. C. McCony, Miss Copeland, W. A. McKay, W. G. Scott, R. O. Hogg, V. A. Vettleson, Mr. Church, L. Robinson, C. Boite.

For Kauai, per stmr. Iwaiami, April 18—M. Brasch, W. McBryde, Miss Sharp, A. D. Larnach, wife and child, A. W. Pardoe, C. Hancock, B. Y. Shila, C. C. Leong.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Lahaina, Kona and Kauai.

For Mani, ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 18—H. P. Baldwin, G. C. Allen, D. H. Lewis, Miss Davidson, J. W. Schleifer, Mr. Davis, J. K. Kameha, wife and child, Staff Captain Merriman, Charles Crozier, Mrs. R. R. Berg, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, J. C. McCony, Miss Copeland, W. A. McKay, W. G. Scott, R. O. Hogg, V. A. Vettleson, Mr. Church, L. Robinson, C. Boite.

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For Mani, ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 18—H. P. Baldwin, G. C. Allen, D. H. Lewis, Miss Davidson, J. W. Schleifer, Mr. Davis, J. K. Kameha, wife and child, Staff Captain Merriman, Charles Crozier, Mrs. R. R. Berg, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, J. C. McCony, Miss Copeland, W. A. McKay, W. G. Scott, R. O. Hogg, V. A. Vettleson, Mr. Church, L. Robinson, C. Boite.

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